

which we need scarcely say will be on the site of the present house, is not yet definitely settled.

The extent of the front in Pall Mall, is 133 feet, and the height is 70 feet.

The general design, our readers will observe, is adopted from that of the library of St. Mark, at Venice.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

THE KION College Chapel improvements and extensive alterations have been commenced. The whole of the interior is to be remodelled throughout, as we said some time ago. A temporary wooden church, capable of affording accommodation for nearly 1,000 persons, has just been erected on the College yard, for the use of the school (which now numbers between 700 and 800 boys) and the public. The expense of its erection, including the use of the materials, was 800*l*.—The magnificent sum of 1,000*l*. It is said, has been given by the Rev. T. A. Haubton, of Peasemore, Berke, for the erection of a chapel for the use of the inmates of the Wantage Union Workhouse.

A public meeting has been called at Newport, Isle of Wight, to consider the best mode of promoting the restoration and improvement of St. Thomas's Church there.—A proposal has been circulated by Mr. R. C. Lucas, the sculptor, a native of Salisbury, to restore to the chantry and tomb of Wm. Wykeham, at Winchester, the statues which formerly occupied the niches. The possibility of doing so Mr. Lucas grounds on discoveries which he has made amongst the numerous fragments of statue which are lying in the crypt of the cathedral.—The erection of an asylum in Somerset for prisoners on the expiry of their term of imprisonment is in contemplation.—A new church is being erected at Bishop Sutton, in the parish of Chew Magna, Somerset.—St. Donat's church, Monmouthshire, is about to be restored.—The foundation-stone of the new aisle in the parish church at Forthampton, Gloucestershire, was laid on Monday week before last.—The city of Worcester is to join with the county in building an asylum for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics belonging to both.—A college, it is rumoured, is about to be established in North Wales, to be called the "Powis College," as a testimonial to the Earl of Powis. The site, however, is not yet fixed upon.—Schools capable of receiving 500 scholars have been erected at Littleport, Isle of Ely, near the church.—Our readers will have, ere now, heard of the destruction of another of our original examples of Elizabethan architecture, Brandon Hall, Suffolk, which had stood the wear and tear of three centuries, and was in course of receiving a new lease of existence by elaborate restoration, being, at the time, in possession of the contractor and his workmen, who occupied apartments in the building. The loss is estimated at 20,000*l*. though, in fact, irreparable.—St. Olave's Bridge, Yarmouth, about which so much has been said and so little done since 1842, when it was declared by an engineer to be in so dangerous and ruinous a state that repair would cost nearly as much as re-erection, is likely at last to be rebuilt, as the Yarmouth haven and pier commissioners have voted the sum of 500*l*. to assist the magistrates of Norfolk and Suffolk in the expense of re-erection, which, however, is estimated at 3,500*l*. of which 1,000*l*. were looked for from the commissioners.—Ten houses were burnt down at Diss, Norfolk, on the 29th ult.—The proposed North Beach Esplanade and Terrace, at Yarmouth, is to be commenced immediately. It is said, by Mr. C. Cory, of that town. The esplanade is intended to be at first 500 feet in length. The terrace is to be constructed on a concrete wall 8 feet below, and 10 feet above the ordinary level of the beach. In the centre will be semi-circular projections. There will be about twenty houses immediately fronting the sea alongside the terrace, and behind these, on the west side of the New-road, forty more. The houses are intended to be of a superior character, especially those on the esplanade. Mr. Scoles is the architect.—There are considerable improvements in progress at Beverley, where one manufactory of Mr. Crookill's (iron-founder), for 100 mechanics, will consume

upwards of 700,000 bricks, besides stonework, in the erection, which is in the hands of Messrs. J. and R. Stamford, builders, of Beverley. In the same vicinity other extensive premises, with forges, &c., are being erected by Mr. Richardson, builder, of Beverley, for operative occupation by nearly 100 smiths and others. The buildings altogether will cost about 9,000*l*.—During the year 1846, says the *Manchester Advertiser*, upwards of 1,600 houses were built within the borough of Manchester, and besides, 500 more were in course of erecting; thus making provision for the accommodation of 10,000 additional inhabitants; and, judging from present appearances, there will be fully that number erected during the year 1847. As the building of houses was for the last ten or twelve years at least equally numerous, it is not an unreasonable thing to anticipate a similar extension of the borough during the next decennial period. Manchester, it is thus anticipated, will at length become only second to London in point of population.

The first stone of an intended new church at Heston Mersey was laid on Monday week. The design is by Mr. Walker, of Manchester, architect.—Workmen, says the *Liverpool Weekly News*, were employed during the whole of last week in taking down the houses on the south side of Parker-street, for the purpose of widening that extensive thoroughfare to and from Church-street. The cost of the improvement, which will of course fall on the corporation, will be not far off 20,000*l*.—The foundation-stone of the new church at Balby was laid on the 20th ultimo. The style adopted is the early pointed of the latter end of the twelfth century, with a chancel and nave, bell tower, vestry, porch, and high pitched slated roof. The material is to be the grit-stone of the vicinity, with interior plastering: length of building, 73 feet; breadth of nave, 28 feet 6 inches; of chancel, 20 feet 6 inches; height in ridge, 33 feet; cost 1,050*l*., exclusive of site, granted by Doncaster corporation; fittings 220. The contractors are Messrs. Lister.—A large proportion of the gas consumers of Ashton have petitioned Parliament for the restriction of their gas company, in the new bill, to a maximum price of 4*l*. 6*d*. per 1,000 cubic feet.—The contracts for the proposed new church at Oxtow, are being entered into. The cost of church and parsonage house, with land, is estimated at 3,000*l*., of which 1,000*l*. have been contributed by the Rev. Joshua King, rector of Woodeburch, besides the Easter dues, towards the endowment. Of 900 sittings, one-third are to be free.—A correspondent of a Bradford paper complains that the water provided by the Water Works Company there, often "resembles such as may be got from a common clay pond." The company should be doomed to drink such water themselves. The unwholesome want of cleanliness is attributed to a neglect of "letting off" the water for a proper time each morning.—On Monday week was laid the foundation-stone of a new Unitarian chapel at Leeds, to be erected upon the site of the late edifice, wherein the celebrated Dr. Priestley used to officiate upwards of a century ago.—A remnant of the aboriginal inhabitants of Flitwood, namely, the rabbits, seems to be determined to make a patriotic stand, however hopeless, against the usurpers of their native soil. A tribe or colony have just made a daring incursion on the "town of palaces," and triumphantly pitched their camp in "a room at the Euston Hotel, in that town," which they had previously undetermined, with the skill for which these professional "sappers and miners" have been so long celebrated. The patriotic daring and the scientific skill evinced in the accomplishment of such an unexpected *ruse*,—by a detachment only 20 strong, ton,—deserved a nobler *coup de grace* than that which the cannibalistic depredations of the "Euston Hotel" are likely to have given the unwitting little interlopers.—A cargo of Swedish stone is reported to have arrived at Hull for use in the construction of the Victoria Dock. From its hardness and durability, this stone is considered to be better fitted for the intended purpose than any to be found in England.—From 6th to 15th April inclusive, the amount of duty paid at the port of Hull on timber and deals, under the new tariff, is said to have exceeded the sum of 8,000*l*.—A public meeting was held at Hull on Wednesday week, when the establishment

of baths and washhouses for the poor there was determined on.—The masons employed at the Sunderland Pier, lately gave notice to their masters for an advance of wages from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. a week, intimating that unless this demand was complied with, they would leave their work. Only three weeks previously, their wages were advanced from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 9*d*. a week.—We may here observe, by the way, that we have been authorized to correct a mistake in the paragraph which has been going the round of the press in regard to the turnout of masons at Rochdale. "They have had 4*s*. 6*d*. per day all winter, and they have struck for 6*d*. per day more."—The inhabitants of Kettle, in Fifeshire, Scotland, have determined on the erection of public gas-works.—The ancient obelisk or "standing stone," at Stanwick, in the parish of Nigg, North Britain, was thrown down and broken to pieces during a late gale. This curious old stone, as many of our readers may be aware, has various hieroglyphic sculptures on its surface, and was supposed to have been intended to commemorate the death and burial of a Danish sea-king, who, in the days of the Vikings was wrecked off the neighbouring coast.

THE HEALTH BILL.

MEETINGS have been held in various parts of the country in support of Lord Morpeth's Bill. In Gloucester, a petition to the Commons has been prepared, which sets forth:—

"That the provisions of that bill seem calculated greatly to improve the condition of the streets, courts, and houses in which many of your petitioners reside, by introducing a complete and efficient system of cleansing, drainage, and sewerage, by enforcing the prompt removal of all decomposing animal and vegetable matter and other nuisances, and by securing a constant, unlimited, and cheap supply of pure water.

"That these improvements, carried thoroughly into effect, would protect the health, prolong the lives, and improve the morals of the labouring classes; and would thus greatly reduce the poor rates, diminish the expense of repressing and punishing crime, and render the existing charities more adequate to their objects.

"That, inasmuch as the bill judiciously provides that the cost of the proposed improvements may be distributed over many years, your petitioners are assured, that the annual expense would be more than defrayed by the collection and profitable disposal of the contents of the sewers and the refuse of the town; these valuable materials being now wasted to polluting both the atmosphere of the city and the waters of the Severn, instead of being employed in fertilizing the soil and increasing the produce of the adjacent country." And it then prays the House to grant them a sound comprehensive and practical health-bill.

This may serve as a precedent for other towns.

ADDITIONS TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A few nights since, in the House of Commons, when a vote of 50,000*l*. was asked for, to defray for the year 1847, the expense of the works for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace,—Mr. Hume said, that last year he had made an appeal to Lord J. Russell on this subject, which had been but very little attended to. To spend 150,000*l*. in erecting an additional front to a palace in such a situation was, he thought, throwing away money very improvidently. He recollected that under a former Government the then Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook to rebuild Buckingham Palace for 350,000*l*., and afterwards added 750,000*l*. to the sum, and now it was proposed to add 150,000*l*. more. It had already cost more than 1,000,000*l*., and it was a miserable thing after all. The putting up a front would, in his opinion, make the square as close, that it would be more unhealthy than it had hitherto been.

Lord J. Russell agreed in the observation of his hon. friend, that it would have been better originally not to have spent so much money on Buckingham Palace. Undoubtedly the handsomer plan would have been to build a new palace. As regarded her Majesty's conveni-